

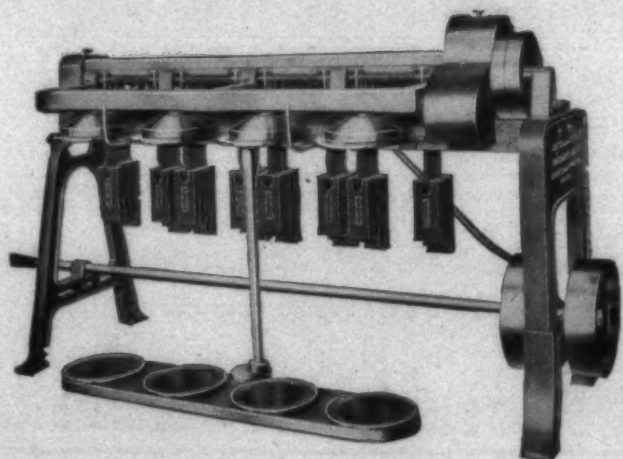
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919

NUMBER 26

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

TEXTILE MACHINERY

**Complete Waste
Reworking Plants**

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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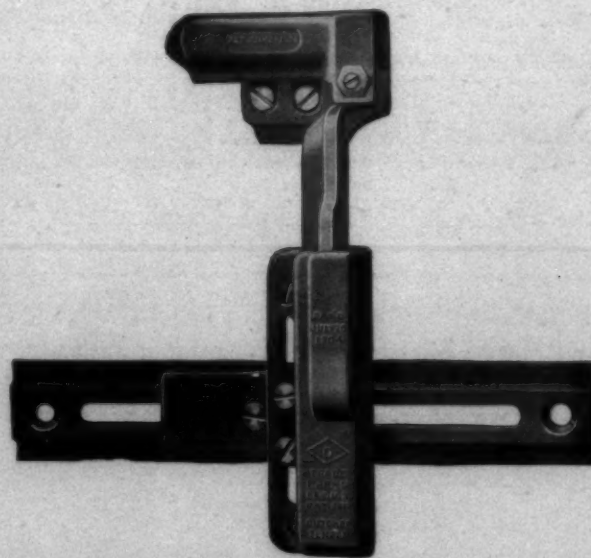
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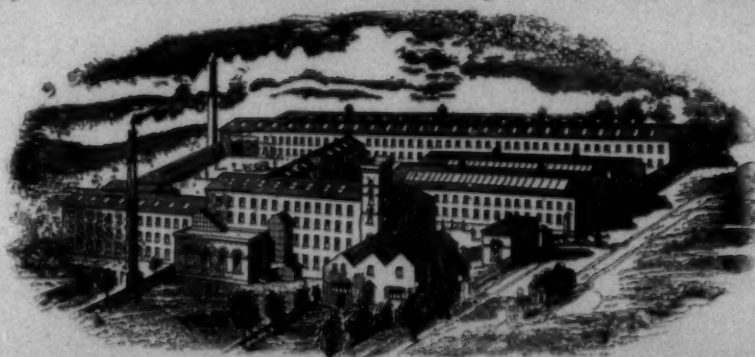
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ATLANTA, GA.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919

NUMBER 26

Adjusting Industry to a New Peace Basis

(Bulletin from Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.)

Among the most vital of our immediate economic problems are those of commodity prices and the general readjustment of industry to a new peace basis.

Due to the scarcity of foodstuffs and raw materials, the shortage of shipping facilities, and the likelihood that expanded currency and credit will contract more slowly than the volume of business, it would appear that general prices will not drop suddenly. In the case of particular commodities which have entered largely into the manufacture of munitions proper there may be material readjustment in prices; in fact, these appear to be under way. But with general prices moving downward gradually, the adjustment of industry to a peace basis will be accomplished with less friction than is generally expected by those who look for sustained high wages and a precipitate fall in prices.

Many industries have been fortified against the readjustment period by the creation of reserves for plant extensions, adjustment of mechanical equipment to a peace basis and the depreciation of inventories. Industry in many respects has been adjusted rather than expanded, to a war basis; so that it should be comparatively easy to resume peace operations. If proper efforts are made to facilitate the operation of certain economic forces making for world expansion and the opening of new markets in undeveloped areas, the adjustment period will be shortened and the readjustment process will tend to merge into the coming era of industrial expansion.

Increased Industrial Capacity.

Many improvements have been made in industrial processes. Through the improvement and the extension of machinery as applied to quantity production, the total output per unit of labor has been increased. The fabricated standard ship construction promises to revolutionize methods of shipbuilding. The adoption of quantity and standardized production in the factories of France and Great Britain has wrought as significant a change in industrial methods as has ever been experienced. The development of the internal combustion engine is making possible the further utilization of power and machinery in agricultural production.

In the basic lines of production, that of iron and steel, our industrial plant has been materially increased.

The pig iron production of this country increased from 31,000,000 tons in 1913, to 38,000,000 tons in 1917—an increase of 22 per cent; copper production increased from 1,617,000,000 pounds in 1913, to 1,888,000,000 in 1917—an increase of 17 per cent; while coal production increased from 489,000,000 tons in 1913, to 644,000,000 tons in 1917—an increase of 32 per cent. In a general way, these are barometers of the industrial trade demands of the country. The last census of manufacturers was taken for the year 1914, and the next one will be taken for the year 1919. Material additions have been made to our industrial plant since 1914. The extension of shipbuilding yards has given us a new industry as an outlet for our raw materials. The manufacture of chemicals and dye stuffs is, in the main, a new enterprise. Thus the nation as an industrial unit has been approaching self-sufficiency.

The American people have outgrown their home market and are now concerned with the problem of finding markets in other countries for their surplus industrial products. And with the further development of our industrial capacity, we will constantly have an increasing need for a variety of raw materials from various nations. All these points have their bearing upon readjustment of industry to a peace basis, for, in view of the improvements in the technique of production and the expansion of the world's industrial capacity, it is evident that the markets of pre-war times will not afford a sufficient demand for the output of industry.

Considerable attention has been paid to the destruction by Germany of industrial plants in northern France and Belgium. It is a remarkable testimony to French industrial leadership and to the persevering qualities of the French people that they were able to build a new industrial plant, with a larger capacity in some lines than before the war, in southern and central France.

In July, 1917, the Department of Labor of France made an investigation of labor conditions. The figures published by the bureau do not include mines, quarries, railroads, tramways, and those establishments which were under the

supervision of the Ministers of War and Marine. Out of 52,278 establishments, which made reports, only 77 per cent, or 40,304, were in operation in July, 1917, while the total number of employees at work in July, 1917, was 1,559,393, as compared with 1,524,959 before the war. The following table illustrates this situation by classes of industry:

Industrial Group	Number of Employees before the War	Number of Employees at work in July, 1917	Per cent of Pre-war at work in July, 1917
Food preparation	93,775	80,577	86
Chemical	78,892	93,667	119
Rubber, paper, cardboard.....	55,298	42,508	77
Printing and binding.....	38,114	21,397	56
Textiles	309,287	255,227	83
Clothing, millinery, etc.....	137,764	109,743	80
Leather and hides.....	70,212	59,375	85
Woodworking	84,790	72,581	86
Metallurgy (base)	371,300	642,539	173
Metallurgy (fine)	8,037	4,861	60
Precious stones	2,842	1,517	53
Building trades, etc.....	72,351	36,609	51
Porcelain, pottery, glass, etc.....	81,227	45,258	56
Storage and transportation.....	39,162	28,127	93
Commerce	90,908	65,407	72
Total.....	1,524,959	1,559,393	102

In August, 1914, only 34 per cent of pre-war employees were at work, which shows the extent to which mobilization at first affected industries. But since then material improvements have been made. To what extent changes have been made since July, 1917, it is impossible to ascertain at present. In addition, Alsace Lorraine have important industrial plants, particularly in iron and textile lines, which were not impaired by the war and which will now be added to the existing plant of France.

Except in the matter of supplying certain raw materials and some machinery, this industrial capacity of France will largely care for her immediate reconstruction demands. Many students are inclined to believe that the destroyed industrial plants will not be rebuilt to pre-war capacity, at least not until some period of time has elapsed and the trade of France has expanded so that there will be need for additional industrial capacity.

Belgium from an industrial standpoint is not in as favorable a position as France because the major portion of the country was under the control of the Germans. She has need for replenishing the material equipment of her factories and to rebuild them before she can be in a position to produce those

materials that will be needed for further reconstruction. Fortunately, her rich African possession in the Congo region gives her an important source of raw materials. It is remarkable that development work should have been continued during the war to such an extent the last year the Belgian Congo produced 40,000 tons of copper. The

Germans will be required undoubtedly to rebuild as much of Belgium as practicable. England and the United States, however, will share in the rebuilding of the heroic little kingdom.

But it is well for American industrial leaders to recognize that we ought not to make the mistake of over-estimating the probable demand for American products that will grow out of reconstruction in France and Belgium. During the Napoleonic Wars great improvements were made in the technique of production in English industries and their leaders over-estimated with serious consequences, the buying demand of the Continent of Europe. And no more serious mistake could be made today, than to indulge in a feeling of security and confidence for the immediate future of American industry based chiefly upon the reconstruction demands of Europe.

The results of the American Civil War, as contrasted with the Napoleonic Wars, point the way to safe methods in making the readjustment from a war to a peace basis. The returning soldiers of 1865, instead of constituting a surplus labor supply on the market, settled on the land of the Middle West, which was being opened by the westward extension of our trans-

continental railroads. The development of these new areas created a new market for our industrial products, which not only kept busy the industrial capacity built up during the war, but made necessary the material expansion of the country's industrial plant. The growth of business is indicated as follows:

1860-100	1867-141	1874-187
1861-85	1868-149	1875-182
1862-105	1869-151	1876-184
1863-112	1870-162	1877-200
1864-118	1871-178	1878-207
1865-125	1872-197	1879-241
1866-133	1873-191	1880-295

Thus in the fifteen year period following the close of the war our volume of business more than doubled. This was, in considerable part, due to the growth of population coincident with the settlement of our undeveloped areas. But this influence was world-wide in its effect, as indicated by the fact that England's volume of business increased 75 per cent in the period of 1860-1880.

Likewise, today our efforts must be directed toward the developing of new markets. These can be created through the settlement of new areas, which will follow improvements in transportation facilities and in the technique of production. Whatever promotes an increase in the exchange of goods to satisfy new economic wants, in effect, creates new markets for our goods.

The world's undeveloped area is relatively as large today as the undeveloped area of the United States at the end of the Civil War. This has been a world-war and has brought people of the various na-

tions together, and our knowledge about the resources and opportunities of various undeveloped lands has been increased. Improvements in transportation facilities of all kinds promise to bring distant lands in effect much nearer to the centers of population.

Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and other countries are planning to give the returning soldiers liberal grants of public lands for the purpose of inducing them to settle on these lands. Argentina, a country with a large undeveloped area, has, for the first time in her history, adopted a Homestead Law, modelled upon the Homestead Law of the United States, which will be an inducement to the people of southern Europe to settle there, especially in view of the fact that they are quite well acquainted with opportunities in that country. If the various belligerent nations can stimulate the movement of people in such a way as to open up these new areas, the condition of industry during the readjustment period will be fundamentally sound. This will tend to shorten the transition period, and to make the long-term expansion period which will follow one of the most important of its kind in the world's history.

The creation of new markets implies that we must finance our export trade. The war has produced such changes in this country that we have the basis for developing an international finance market. Through war financing millions of people for the first time have become bond-holders. Many have become holders of foreign bonds.

Thus a buying public has been educated and it may be expected that this public will place a considerable part of their savings into foreign bonds—as a means of financing our export trade. The change from a debtor nation of \$5,000,000,000 to a creditor nation of \$8,000,000,000, together with our large gold holdings will give an increased ability to participate in world finance. The development of an important merchant marine and a larger carrying trade will give us further facilities as a lending nation. In many instances the investment of capital will precede the development of our foreign trade, so that this is a prime factor in creating new markets as an outlet for our industrial capacity.

The United States today has considerable unoccupied land which can be utilized for settlement, and during the reconstruction period our Government can and should promote irrigation work in our Western States, undertake reclamation projects in our Southern States, and continue the construction of transportation lines to tap the great plains of Alaska, in order to open up additional lands for settlement, as well as to make available great natural resources.

Greater transportation facilities are absolutely essential in furthering the development of American industry, and while we are making the readjustment to a peace basis we should give considerable attention to the improvement of these facilities on land and sea.

We ought to continue to expand our shipbuilding program in order

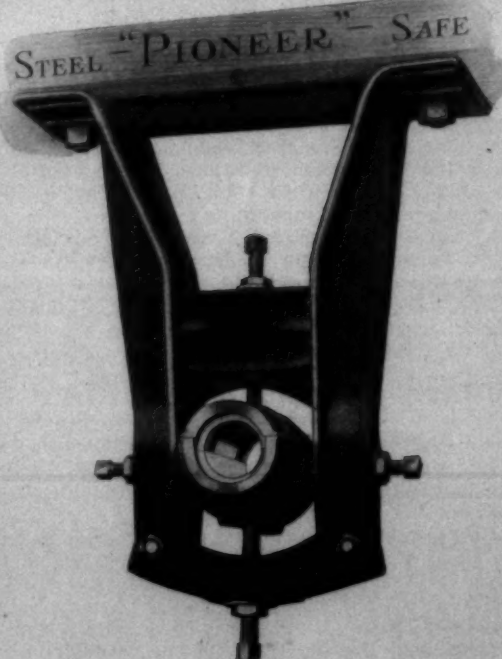
to replace losses of war, and to provide sufficient shipping to meet the needs of enlarged markets which will result from the era of world industrial expansion destined to follow the transition period. The growth of our steel industry, with which many of our shipping plants will be integrated, will probably make it possible for us to build standardized vessels as cheaply as any other nation.

It is generally recognized that one of the great weaknesses of our railroads has been the lack of adequate terminal facilities, which has resulted in the congestion of traffic and in wasteful use of railway capital. The expansion of our trade will necessitate larger and better port facilities and efforts should be made now to improve them. But we can not have adequate terminals or transportation facilities without providing sufficient credit for the railroads to expand their facilities to meet the constantly growing commercial needs of the country. Whether this shall be done under Government supervision or Government ownership, it must be done; and there is every reason for believing that the wiser plan would be to accomplish it under private ownership of the carriers, with Government supervision and co-operation.

We have paid little attention to the development of our waterways, as a supplement to our railroads in the carrying of low grade commodities. The growth of traffic has been such as to place a strain upon the present railroad facilities and it would seem that the

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time has come when some systematic efforts should be made to develop our inland waterways; labor could be rightly directed by our Government upon wisely selected projects of this kind.

The wide use of motor trucks in transportation makes it imperative that some attention be given to the further improvement of our national highways. A long-sighted industrial policy should demand that, during the period of readjustment, our Government and our industrial leaders employ a part of their labor and productive capacity along lines which will materially improve our facilities to produce goods and to distribute them, thereby placing us in a better position to play a great part in the coming era of world industrial expansion.

And, in the relations of the Government to industry it is generally believed that the Government should modify its pre-war policy considerably. The President expressed the public feeling on this subject when he stated that our control of the railroads should be modified so that railroad credit and railroad leadership might be free from the restraints that have made it impossible for the roads adequately to meet the demands of an economical development of industry. We should adjust the organization of our transportation system so as to secure the desirable economies that would come from unity of operation, and we should combine with these all the advantages of proper competitive effort, while reducing to a minimum the unnecessary wastes of competition.

And it seems no more than reasonable that in this period of readjustment we should also give serious attention to the organization of industry. The continuation of wages on a high level makes it necessary that industrial enterprises obtain proper compensation through more efficient methods of production. The necessity of finding foreign markets for our surplus industrial capacity make it imperative—if we are to meet the competition of other nations—that we have the most efficient methods of organization in order to produce our commodities with the lowest practicable unit cost of production.

And even from the standpoint of our domestic business, it appears that our existing anti-combination legislation is not in accord with the present industrial situation. The introduction of the so-called "rule of reason" into the judicial consideration of capitalistic combinations has emphasized the necessity for basing judgment as to their social effects, not upon the mere fact of combination, but upon the methods practiced.

The best type of industrial organization can be developed through combination, with safeguards against unfair competitive or monopolistic practices—organization which will secure for us all the economic advantages of large-scale production, integration and coordination of industry, without the wastes that come from forced competition. The Webb Law is a step in the right direction and is evidence of the breakdown of the for-

mer governmental policy. But if harmful governmental restraints. Now, when we must readjust our entire financial and business structure to a new peace basis, it is imperative that we lay sound and dur-

able bases upon which the economic life of the country may be expanded.

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Time SAVED is worth more than Money now.

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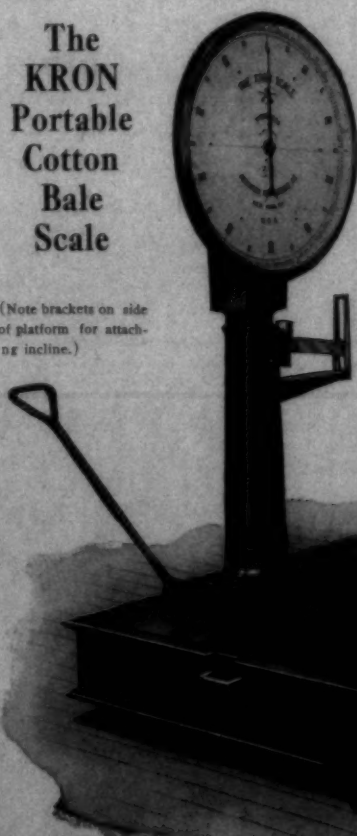
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Cotton
Bale
Scale

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of platform for attaching
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This type of Kron is designed to take the place of a dormant scale by attaching an incline to either or both sides of the platform to permit rapid and easy weighing of material carried directly on to the scale in wheelbarrows, trucks, etc.

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CANADIAN KRON SCALE COMPANY
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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to "Army Duck."

Editor:

Please allow me to offer the following solution for "Army Duck":

Twister No. 1—
108 × 96 × 27 × 5.417

—416.11 Con.

32 × 29 × 3.927
Twister No. 2—
120 × 90 × 5.417

—413.82 Con.

36 × 3.927
I note that "Army Duck" has a 1½-in. bottom roll, and the above is figured accordingly. If, however, he finds that he has a 1½-in. bottom roll this constant will not serve his purpose.

Wm. R. H.

Answer to "Carder."

Editor:

I notice "Carder" wishes to know how to remove burs from flats on cards. As I have had trouble of this kind, will tell him how I got rid of them. I remove the Thomson roll, then take a common stripper brush, lay in stands of same, set stripper wire just deep enough to catch in wire under burs, start up card as usual. After flats run about two rounds the burs are gone.

I then look at the licker-in and

examine mote knives. If licker-in is badly worn. I have it rewound, then set my mote knives just as close as possible not to rub licker-in wire. Run brush with common card band from grooves on grinding pulley on cylinder shaft.

Hope the above remedies will help "Carder."

"Old Card Grinder."

Universal Winding Machines.

There is a great demand on the market at the present time for yarn wound two and three ends on the tube for both the electrical trade and for braider tubes. The No. 50 three way winder built by the Universal Winding Company of Boston, Mass., is especially adapted for this class of work. They are equipping this machine with a new style cop holder for holding the tube when winding whereby the tube can be doffed very easily after it is wound, doing away with expansion of the spindle to hold the tube. They are also putting on the market a No. 16 winder for winding single end tubes for the warper creel to take the place of spooling. Further information can be had by writing their Southern office located at Charlotte, N. C., P. O. Box 523.

J. B. Hunt Now With Johnson Belting Company.

J. B. Hunt, formerly with the Charlotte Leather Belting Company, Charlotte, has accepted a position with the Johnson Belting Company, and will be assistant manager of their Southern office at Gastonia. Mr. Hunt is well known in the textile trade and will make a valuable addition to the force of the Johnson Belting Company. The company is preparing to develop more largely

the already good business they have with the Southern mills and are now carrying in stock a large supply of belting at their Gastonia office.

Through error last week, making the above announcement Mr. Hunt's name was given as J. B. Hart instead of J. B. Hunt.

The reason there aren't more good violinists is because there aren't more people willing to practice enough on the violin to be good.

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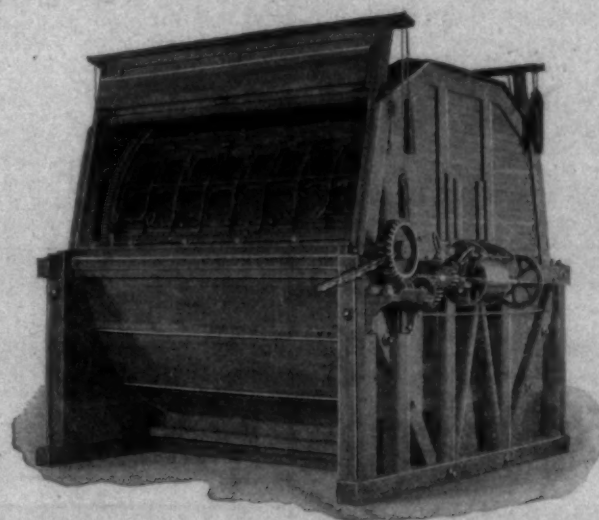
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Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

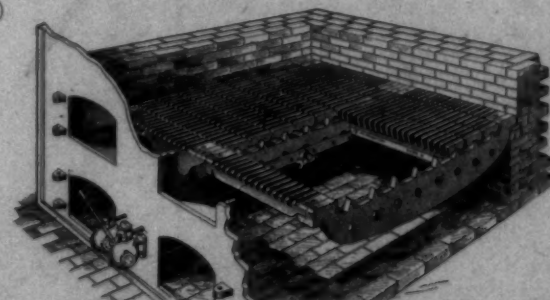
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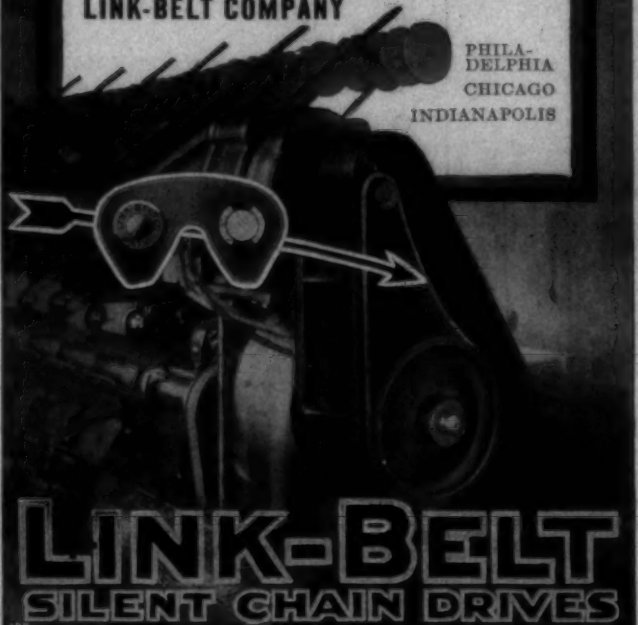
THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

**Flexible as a Belt—
Positive as a Gear—
More Efficient than Either**

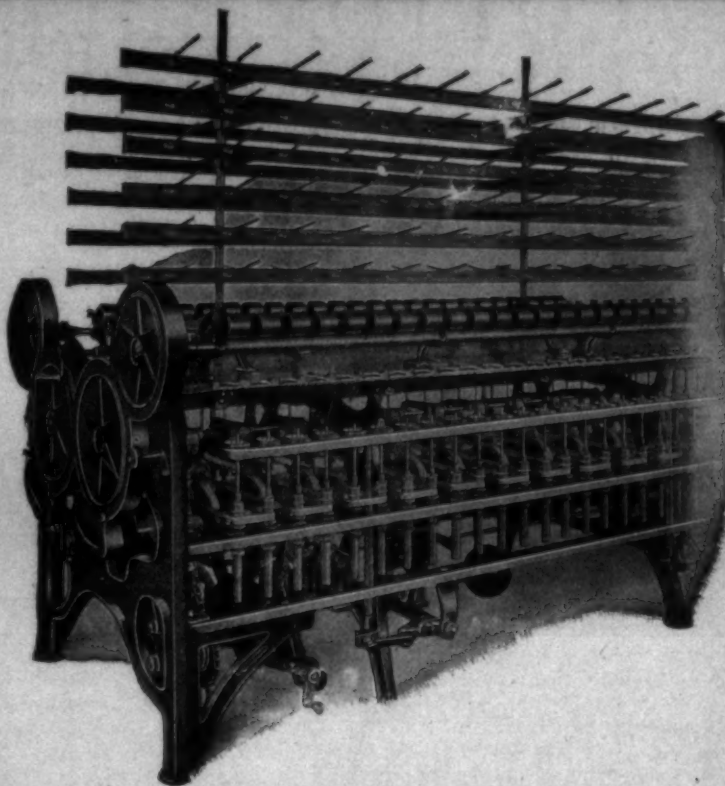
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TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

**Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn.**

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY

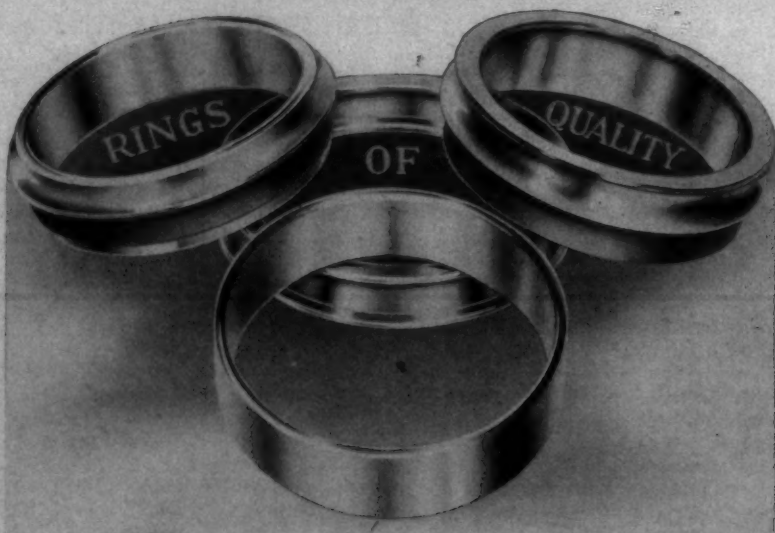
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FRED H. WHITE, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N.C.

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COTTON MILL CALCULATIONS

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by THOMAS NELSON

Cotton Yarn Table—In order to obtain the counts of yarn from a bobbin or cop a reel is used. This reel is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards in circumference and is turned a certain number of revolutions to obtain a required length.

Two tables are used to obtain the counts of yarns, one of length and one of weight. The table for length is as follows:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ yards=1 Revolution.
120 yards=1 Lea.
840 yards=1 Hank.

The table for weight is as follows:

24 grains=1 dwt.
 $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains=1 oz.
7000 grains=1 lb.

In making calculations for cotton yarns it is well to remember that the finer the yarn, the higher the counts.

For example:

1's counts contain 840 yards and weigh 1 lb. or 7,000 grains.
2's counts contain 1,680 yards and weigh 1 lb. or 7,000 grains.
3's counts contain 2,520 yards and weigh 1 lb. or 7,000 grains.
10's counts contain 8,400 yards and weigh 1 lb. or 7,000 grains.
100's counts contain 84,000 yards and weigh 1 lb. or 7,000 grains.

The higher the counts the finer will be the yarn, consequently more yards will be required to weigh one pound.

Cotton yarns are governed by hanks, and the number of hanks in one pound equals the counts of the yarn.

840 yards equal 1 hank. Therefore if 840 yards weigh 1 lb., the counts of the yarn will be 1's.

Reeling Yarn.

The practical method of ascertaining the counts of yarn from either bobbin or cop is to wind a certain length on the reel.

If one hank or 840 yards is wound on the reel, then weighed and the weight divided into 7,000 grains, the result will be the counts of the yarn.

It is not customary to wind 840 yards from one bobbin, but to use four bobbins and wind 120 yards from each of the four bobbins at the same time. This saves time and it is also possible to get a more correct estimate of the counts of the yarn being spun than can be done if only one bobbin is used.

Rule 1. To find the counts of yarn:

Weight of 840 yards divided into 7,000=counts of yarn.

Example 1. 840 yards of yarn weighs 140 grains; what are the counts?
 $7,000 \div 140 = 50$'s counts.

If 120 yards of yarn has been wound from each of four bobbins the counts of yarn can be found by

Rule 2.

Weight of 480 yards of yarn divided into 4,000=counts of yarn.

Example 2. 120 yards of yarn is wound from each of four bobbins and weighs 50 grains. What are the counts?
 $4,000 \div 50 = 80$'s counts.

Each skein of 120 yards can be weighed separately and the counts of each ascertained. This will show the variation in the counts of each yarn. The average counts will be found by taking the total weight and dividing into 4,000 as given.

If only 120 yards of yarn is wound on the reel the counts can be found by

Rule 3. Weight of 120 yards divided into 1,000=Counts of yarn.

Example 3. 120 yards of yarn is wound from bobbin and weighs 20 grains. What are the counts?
 $1,000 \div 20 = 50$'s counts.

If only 30 yards of yarn is weighed the counts can be found by

Rule 4. Weight of 30 yards divided into 250=Counts of yarn.

Example 4. 30 yards of yarn weighs 10 grains. What are the counts?
 $250 \div 10 = 25$'s counts.

The number to be used when finding counts of yarn from even lengths of yarn is obtained by taking an equal proportion of the yards in one hank and the grains in one pound. This can be illustrated as follows:

Weight of 840 yards divided into 7,000 grains=Counts.
Weight of 120 yards divided into 1,000 grains=Counts.
Weight of 60 yards divided into 500 grains=Counts.
Weight of 30 yards divided into 250 grains=Counts.
Weight of 12 yards divided into 100 grains=Counts.

In making cotton yarn calculations a constant is often used especially when the counts have to be obtained from irregular lengths of yarn. This constant is obtained by dividing the standard for weight, 7,000 grains, by the standard for length, 840 yards: $7,000 \div 840 = 8\frac{1}{3}$ grains, which is the weight of 1 yard of 1's counts.

To find counts of yarn when using constant:

Rule 5. Multiply the number of yards weighed by $8\frac{1}{3}$ and divide by the weight in grains.

Example 5. 45 yards of yarn weighs 25 grains. What are the counts?
 $8\frac{1}{3} \times 45 \div 25 = 15$ counts of yarns.

Very frequently the counts of warp and filling have to be ascertained from short lengths taken from a small sample of cloth. When this has

to be done the following rule is used.

Rule 6. Number of inches weighed $\times 7,000 \div$ weight in grains of inches weighed $\times 840 \times 36$ =Counts of warp or filling.

Example 6. 100 inches of warp or filling yarn weighs 7 grains. What will be the counts?

$100 \times 7,000 \div 7 \times 840 \times 36 = 33$ counts.

A constant can be used as a substitute for this rule, because three of the numbers used in rule are required for every calculation as follows: $7,000 \div 840 \times 36 = 23148$ constant.

This constant multiplied by inches weighed and divided by weight will give the counts. Take for illustration the preceding example:

$23148 \times 100 \div 7 = 33$ counts.

Cloth Calculations.

In making these calculations it is first necessary to ascertain the number of ends per inch in cloth and from this the total number of ends in cloth can be found when the width of cloth is known.

These calculations have special reference to weight of cloth so that in making the calculations, the length of yarn from slasher must be used on account of the contraction that takes place in weaving.

To find number of ends in warps.

Rule 7. Ends per inch \times width of cloth $+$ selvage ends.

Example 7. A cloth has to be made 30 inches wide with 60 ends per inch, 24 extra ends to be added for selvage. How many ends in warp.

$60 \times 30 = 1,800 + 24 = 1,824$ ends required.

To find weight of warp yarn in a piece of cloth.

Rule 8. Ends in warp \times slasher length $\div 840 \times$ counts of warp. Add weight of size.

Example 8. What will be the weight of warp in a cloth $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 64 ends per inch, 50 yards of cloth, $52\frac{1}{2}$ yards slasher length of yarn, 40 warp. Add 32 extra ends for selvage, also 7% for size.

$64 \times 28\frac{1}{2} = 1,824 + 32 = 1,856$ ends in warp.

$1,856 \times 52\frac{1}{2} \div 840 \times 40 = 2.9$ lbs. warp.

$2.9 + 7\% \text{ size} = 3.11$ lbs.

To find weight of filling in a piece of cloth.

Rule 9. Width in reed \times picks per inch \times cloth length $\div 840 \times$ counts of filling.

Example 9. What will be the weight of filling in a cloth $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, woven 30 inches in the reed. Cloth to be 50 yards long, 64 picks per inch of 50 filling.

$30 \times 64 \times 50 \div 840 \times 50 = 2.28$ lbs. filling.

It will be noticed that the width in reed is multiplied by the picks per inch, which equals the number of inches of filling in one inch of cloth and is then directly multiplied by the cloth length in yards. This is done because the number of inches of filling in one inch of cloth also represents the yards of filling in one yard of cloth from the fact that if inches of filling in one inch of cloth is multiplied by 36 the result is inches of filling in one yard of cloth, consequently the number will have to be divided by 36 to bring it back to yards which is the same as at first.

To find weight per yard from small sample, also counts of warps and filling.

Take from sample a number of ends of warp and filling, then weight each separately. From this data the counts and weight can be ascertained by the following sub-divided

Rule 10.

(a) Number inches weighed $\times 2,314 \div$ weight = counts.

(b) Total number of ends in cloth $\times 16 \div 840 \times$ counts of warp = weight of warp. To this add contraction in warp.

(c) Width in reed \times picks per inch $\div 840 \times$ counts of filling = weight of filling.

Example 10. A sample of cloth contains 64×64 ends and picks per inch. Cloth to be made $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and set 30 inches in reed. Warp contracts 6%. Add the extra ends for selvage. What will be the weight per yard?

100 inches of warp weighs .7 grains.

100 inches of filling weighs .7 grains.

100×2314

$\div 7 = 33$ warp and filling.

$64 \times 28\frac{1}{2} = 1,824 + 16 = 1,840$ ends in warp.

$1,840 \times 16 \div 840 \times 33 = 1.062 + 6\% = 1.13$ oz.

$30 \times 64 \times 16 \div 840 \times 33 =$

1.108

3.238 oz. per yard.

To find yards per pound.

Rule 11. Ounces per lb. \div weight per yard.

Example 11. Weight of one yard = 3.238 oz. What will be the weight per yard?

$16 \div 3.238 = 4.94$ yards per lb.

To find weight of one yard from small sample.

Rule 12. Number of square inches in one yard of required \times weight of sample \div square inch in sample $\times 437\frac{1}{2}$.

Example 12. A piece of drill cloth 4x4 inches weighs 34.56 grains. cloth to be 30 inches wide. What will be the weight per yard?

$$36 \times 35 = 1,080 \text{ square inches in one yard.}$$

$$1,080 \times 34.56 \div 16 \times 437 \frac{1}{2} = 5.33 \text{ oz. per yard.}$$

By previous Rule 11:

$$16 \div 5.33 = 3 \text{ yards per lb.}$$

Another rule to find yards per lb. is as follows:

$7,000 \times$ number of square inches of sample weighed. Result divided by weight in grains \times width of cloth $\times 36$.

Take previous example:

$$7,000 \times 16 \div 34.56 \times 30 \times 36 = 3 \text{ yards per lb.}$$

From this rule a constant number can be obtained. 7,000 and 36 are always used, therefore $7,000 \div 36 = 194.44$ constant number.

$$194.44 \div \text{width of cloth} \times \text{weight of one square inch} = \text{yards per lb.}$$

When more than one square inch is weighed, multiply 194.44 by number of inch weighed.

Use Example 12.: $4 \times 4 = 16$ square inches.

$$194.44 \times 16 = 3,111.$$

$$3,111 \div 30 \times 34.56 = 3 \text{ yards per lb.}$$

Another method of ascertaining the yards per lb. is as follows:

Rule 13.

Divide the ends per inch by counts of warp.

Divide the pieces per inch by counts of filling.

Add the two results together and multiply by width of cloth. Divide 840 by resulting number.

Example 13. A cloth has to be made 30 inches wide.

Counts of warp 13.65; counts of filling 12.80.

Ends per inch 68. Picks per inch 44. How many yards per lb?

$$68 \div 13.65 = 4.981$$

$$44 \div 12.80 = 3.437$$

$$4.981 + 3.437 = 8.418$$

$$840 \div 8.418 \times 30 = 3,326 \text{ yards per lb.}$$

About 10 per cent would be allowed for contraction and size on yarns and this would bring the weight to about 3 yards per lb.

To find average counts when ends per inch, picks per inch and yards per pounds are known.

Rule 14. Add ends and picks per inch together and multiply the result by width of cloth and yards per pound. Divide by 840.

Example 14. What are the average counts in a cloth 62 ends per inch, 58 picks per inch, 38 inches wide and weighs 6 yards per lb.

$$62 + 58 = 120.$$

$$120 \times 38 \times 6 \div 840 = 32.57 \text{ average counts.}$$

To find average counts in cloth when ends per inch, picks per inch, counts of warp and filling are known.

Rule 15.

Ends per inch \div counts of warp.

Picks per inch \div counts of filling.

Add the results and divide into sum of ends and picks.

Example 15. A cloth is made 80x100 ends and picks, 55 warp, 75 filling. What are the average counts.

$$80 \div 55 = 1.454$$

$$100 \div 75 = 1.333$$

$$1.454 + 1.333 = 2.787$$

$$180 \div 2.787 = 64.58 \text{ average counts.}$$



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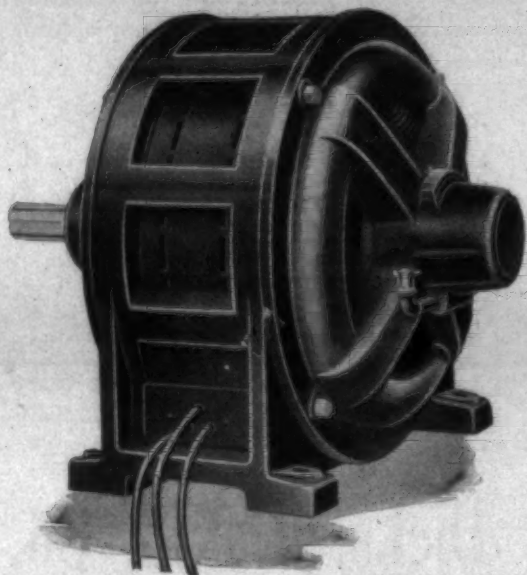
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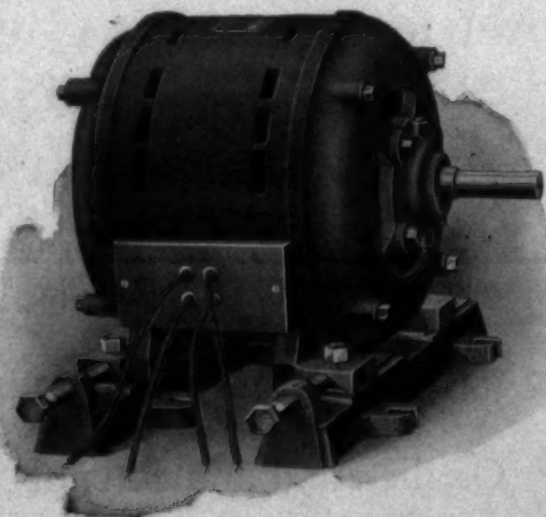
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British Develop Use of Inferior Indian Cotton.

Detailed information regarding the cotton situation in Europe is contained in the report of George A. Argo member of the Agricultural Commission, which was sent to Europe by the Department of Agriculture to study conditions there. Mr. Argo's report is given below:

While I was with the Commission the greater part of the time abroad and intensely interested in all phases of the many problems which were being investigated, my report will be confined to the cotton situation and other questions closely related with which I am most familiar.

England seems to have been a greater sufferer for lack of cotton than any of the other Allied countries, owing to the inability to supply her enormous spindleage with a sufficient quantity of raw material to furnish full time employment to her mill operatives in the great manufacturing cities of Manchester and Lancashire. France has not been affected by this shortage to such an extent as England, due to the fact that her largest cotton manufacturing city, Lille, has been in the hands of the Germans, and her cotton industry has been confined to the manufacturing section of Normandy, near Havre. Very little is known regarding Italy's supply of cotton except that her supply is practically exhausted and her needs are claimed to be more insistent than France or England on account of a diminished wool supply.

This question has just been given consideration in London at a meeting of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, where the cotton program for the coming year was presented. Italy asked for more cotton for her 1918-1919 requirements than was imported during the pre-war period based on a seven-year average, while the other Allied countries asked for their percentage based on present allotments and the lowest quantity that would keep their mills operating. Italy was asked to explain why such a large allocation was requested, but no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming, though her demand for this quantity was quite insistent. The pre-war figures were 136,000 tons of American cotton and 201,000 tons of all kinds. The committee finally allocated 110,000 tons of American and 60,000 tons of other kinds of cotton to Italy, with the promise that if tonnage was available a larger quantity would be given, and an investigation is now being made to determine Italy's right to a larger allocation of cotton.

England's cotton mill workers have not benefited as other workers by increased wages and additional work, owing to the shortage of raw cotton. Mills are restricted to running not more than 50 per cent of their spindleage for 45½ hours per week, and many on less time, unless engaged on Government work. The Government has a system of remuneration, however, for operatives that are out of employment on account of the restrictions in mill operation in order that the operatives may be kept at home for work after the war. I was told that the

shutting down of mills in Lancashire during the week beginning October 20 on account of a shortage in cotton cost the Cotton Control Board 185,000 pounds sterling. No rationing system to mills has yet been found necessary, though if supplies of raw cotton should become smaller, such a course will have to be adopted. Some cotton has been borrowed from one mill to supply another temporarily on one or two occasions.

The textile industry in Belgium and Northern France is believed to be entirely destroyed, as the Germans stripped all mills of their machinery and removed it to Germany. A great part of this machinery will in all probability be replaced by the United States, as I am told American cotton mill machinery had been put in some mills in Lille just before the outbreak of the war to supplement old style cotton machinery and gave great satisfaction. Many of the mill operatives have, of course, left these districts and obtained employment elsewhere, and it is an open question as to whether they will return to their old work or remain in their present employment. The opinion seems to be that the greater number will return as soon as reconstruction provides employment for them.

With reference to low grade cotton, I have official advice that a number of cotton mills in England are equipped to use the lowest grades of cotton. However, the idea of insisting that a percentage of the lower grades be purchased with the higher grades is not pleasing to the cotton merchants in Liverpool. They stated that the mills would refuse to accept any cotton below middling in grade, and that the low grades would be left on their hands and they would be compelled to carry the burden. This burden has, of course, been carried by our own merchants and farmers for the past two years.

A similar situation has developed with reference to wool. The best grades in Australia have been taken off the market for the last two years, and a large stock of low grades left, which are practically unsalable, as our low grade cotton was last year and is at the present time. The British Government has advised representatives of the War Industries Board in London that it will be necessary for us to take an "average" of grade of wool next year. It would seem that such an arrangement could apply with reference to cotton, though if the present crop is of good grade, a smaller percentage than an "average" could be allotted with each purchase.

England naturally has to absorb much Indian cotton now, and it is the lowest grade of cotton produced and of the most inferior staple. Before the war Germany and the continent absorbed a large proportion of the Indian crop as well as our own low grade cotton. Samples shown me of material that is now being manufactured by England's mills from Indian low grade cotton, however, indicate that remarkable progress has been made in its use by England. Our low grade cotton is much superior to Indian cotton, both in quality and staple.

The British Government has fixed

a price on Egyptian cotton and taken over the entire crop. The price fixed is less than our sea island prices, which has resulted in very little sea island being exported from this country to Europe. Egyptian cotton is used to a great extent by England for airplane fabric.

England Determined to Assure Her Future Cotton Supply.

The present scarcity and price of cotton has aroused renewed interest in Great Britain as to her future source of supply of this product, and as soon as hostilities are over every effort will be made by the British Government to promote the growth of more cotton in her own colonies. Vast irrigation schemes have been planned by the British Cotton Growing Association, but owing to the large amount of money involved it will take several years to accomplish any definite results. We can rest assured, however, that every effort will be made by Great Britain to have her future cotton supplies more nearly within her own control, especially if the high prices now prevailing continue.

Mr. Huntington, United States Commercial attaché at Petrograd, who returned to this country with us, stated to me that the large cotton mills in and around Moscow were practically shut down on account of being unable to obtain any cotton, and, which he could not state positively, he thought very little cotton comparatively, would be produced in Russia this year. As soon as some satisfactory financial arrangements can be made Russia will no doubt want a great deal of cotton.

The total quantity of raw cotton provided for in the program for 1919 calls for about 3,600,000 bales for England, France and Italy. This is the minimum that must be supplied to enable their mills to keep running and operatives at work on a satisfactory basis.

Japan has increased her spindleage to a marked extent during the last two or three years, and this fact is causing much concern in English cotton circles with reference to future foreign trade. No definite figures as to Japan's present spindleage was obtainable, but her purchases of cotton in the United States and India indicate that the increase in spindleage has been enormous.

The cotton exchanges in Liverpool and Havre are under restrictions which practically make them useless as a hedging medium. This is especially true of Havre, where trading in futures has practically ceased.

In Liverpool the contract is used largely for straddling operations with New York. No spot cotton has been delivered on contract since the "war emergency" contract has been in operation. The price of American cotton in Liverpool is based on the average price of good middling cotton in three Southern markets in the Eastern belt of the United States for Eastern cotton and three Western markets for Western cotton. The markets now being used for this purpose are Norfolk, Augusta and Savannah, in the East, and Galveston, Houston, and Dallas in the West. They have an American Official Valuation Committee that fixes a price each day for which cotton may be sold. This price includes freight insurance, etc., and a profit ranging from 25 to 100 points, according to staple, and 5 per cent additional if it can be obtained. No transactions in excess of the fixed price by the Valuation Committee are allowed. All purchases and sales of cotton must be reported to the Control Committee, and any violation of the existing rules is punishable by fine and a possible expulsion from the association and deprivation of license. Any excess profit charged, in addition to a fine, goes to the Government. The Valuation Committee fixes the differences between grades on the differences between grades on their own idea as to the value of each particular grade, there being no special system except their own knowledge of values and reports from our spot markets. In view of the fact that spot quotations in Liverpool are based on the quotations from the designated spot markets, it would seem desirable that every precaution possible be taken to insure their correctness.

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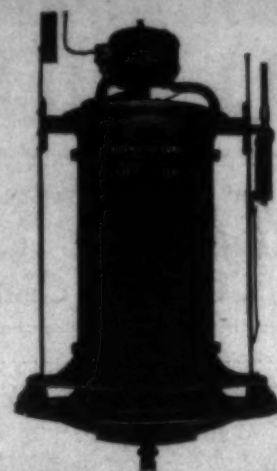
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919

The Cotton Situation.

At the present time the speculators and the manipulators of the cotton market are "educating" the public to believe in lower prices and never before has an "educational campaign" been conducted with greater intensity.

Incidentally it is the greatest factor in the lack of demand for cotton goods and yarns.

By the time that the public has become "educated" to the belief in lower prices and have become sellers or at least have kept from the long side, the manipulators will be ready to seize any real or imaginary scare about acreage or planting conditions and make "a killing" with a bull campaign.

The speculator knows that the best bull campaigns are run when the public is on the short side of the market.

We do not assume to foretell the future price of cotton but we do see evidence of a game being played by the manipulators that will lead to a few days of fireworks.

The New York Cotton Exchange in spite of all efforts to regulate it and to obtain an honest contract still runs the most crooked game that is allowed to operate under the laws of the United States.

The mills of the country are on part time and thousands of operatives are without their full weekly pay envelope while the speculator plays his game through destroying confidence in the stability of prices.

New Child Labor Law.

The Revenue Bill which was signed by President Wilson last Monday contains the following section relating to child labor:

"That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the Agricultural Department of a State and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to ten per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment."

The bill provided that the section shall go into effect sixty days from the date of passage of the act and having been signed on February 24th it will become effective on April 25th, 1919.

If between April 25, 1919, and December 31st, 1919, a cotton mill

should employ a child under 14 years of age for even as much as one hour or should employ a child between 14 and 16 years of age for more than 8 hours in any one day, they must pay a tax of 10 per cent of the profits made between April 25th, 1919, and December 31st, 1919.

If the employment is made by any agent of the mill such as a superintendent, overseer or second hand it is equivalent to the employment being made by the mill officials.

One single violation causes the mill to be liable for the tax on the profits of the entire year and having made one violation the mill can with impunity employ all the children they desire within the limit of the State law.

There was no justification for the passage of this law, for North Carolina will within a few days pass a 14-year-minimum law and it will then be the case that no State in the South will permit the employment of children under 14 years of age.

There was no real demand for a Federal Child Labor Law at this time, but the decision of the United States Supreme Court divorced from the Government payroll hundreds of women who had secured positions as inspectors and the Department of Labor did not like being deprived of the opportunity of distributing patronage.

In the face of the fact that there are now only two States (Arizona and Wyoming) that permit the employment of children under 14 years of age there was no real demand for the enactment of a Federal Child Labor Law.

At a conference of attorneys held in New York last week it was agreed that the child labor section of the Revenue Bill is more unconstitutional than the original Keating Child Labor Law and at an early date the suit will be begun that will carry it to the United States Supreme Court for decision.

Aside from its relation to child labor, it would be dangerous to permit the agitators and fanatics to know that they could use the taxing power of Government, to regulate the conduct and affairs of the people of this country.

Banquet at Whitmire.

The Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., gave their Y. M. C. A. members a banquet on the night of February 17th. About 300 members were present and the occasion proved to be one of unusual enjoyment. The banquet left nothing to be desired in the way of good things to eat and a special musical program did much to enliven the affair. A number of prominent out of town guests, including George

Witherspoon, were present. Talks on timely subjects were made by the visitors who expressed much appreciation of the work the Glenn-Lowry Company is doing for its people.

Universal Windings.

The February issue of "Universal Windings," published in the interest of the employees of the Universal Winding Company, Providence, R. I., carries much interesting news of the work of the big plant. A mention of publication would not be complete without reference to the unusually handsome appearance it makes. The illustrations are unusually good and it is a striking example of the printer's art.

Chrome Colors.

Chrome colors is the title of a new book just gotten out by the National Aniline and Chemical Company, of New York. The book shows that the company is offering a range of chrome colors by means of which the dyer can produce practically any shade desired on the class of fabrics to which chrome colors may be suitably applied. It contains 72 samples of yarn dyed with these colors, with a short description of each and contains much valuable information on dyeing.

Southern Spinners Meet.

The annual meeting of the Southern Spinners' Association, formerly the Hard Yarn Spinners' Association, was held Wednesday in Charlotte. The attendance was good but not as large as it usually is. Very little was given out for publication, as the meeting was a closed one. W. B. Moore, president of the association stated that there was complete agreement of the members that there must be a sharp curtailment of production. Members are also urged not to sell goods at present prices. The association also discussed the cotton acreage reduction movement and while they passed no resolutions on the subject, the sentiment seemed unanimous that the farmers must cut down their cotton producing acreage.

All of the officers were re-elected. They are W. B. Moore, York, S. C., president; R. S. Rinehart, Lincolnton, N. C., first vice president, and Carl S. Hart, York, S. C., secretary.

Stabs Boss Because of Cut in Children's Pay.

A reduction in the wages of his children, employed in the Yount Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C., is alleged to have been the cause of an assault on Bob Percy, an overseer at the mills this week. Watson is said to have stabbed Percy in several places with a six-inch knife. Blood was still on the knife when the sheriff arrested the alleged assailant. The condition of the wounded man is considered serious. Watson was placed in jail here.

Personal News

L. B. Crouch has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Steele Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

H. K. Holland is now overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C.

J. R. Gosnell has become overseer of night weaving at the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Irby Cauthen has been appointed secretary of the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Will Phillips, of Caroleen, N. C., is now overhauling spinning at Henrietta Mill, Henrietta, N. C.

A. R. Moore, from the Cross Mills, Marion, N. C., has become section hand in spinning at Henrietta, N. C.

Zeb. C. Mauney has resigned as superintendent of the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C., and will farm.

R. V. Hollams has accepted the position of superintendent of the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C.

J. W. Hunt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Henrietta Mills No. 2, Caroleen, N. C.

E. W. Sprouse has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Henrietta Mills No. 2, Caroleen, N. C.

J. H. Neal, of Caroleen, N. C., will be overseer of spinning at the new Alexander Manufacturing Company, Forest City, N. C.

L. O. Newton of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now section hand in spinning at the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills.

B. F. McClure has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of spinning at Steele's Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

I. B. Pittman has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Steele's Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

B. W. Bingham, superintendent and manager of the Ozark (Ala.) Cotton Mills paid us a visit this week.

Lieut. Walter Wellman, recently returned from France, has resumed his former duties as manager of the Margaret Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

Poset D. Owen has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Margaret Mills, Huntsville, Ala., and will go into the grocery business.

J. C. Neal has resigned his position at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to become night overseer of spinning at the Apache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

W. E. Jones has resigned his position at the Dickson Mills, Laurinburg, N. C., to become master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte.

A. W. Wood has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills.

H. M. Smith has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

C. E. Hammond has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Company No. 2.

S. A. Lovelace has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

R. C. Estes has resigned as general superintendent of the Hillsboro (Tex.) Mills, and will take a much needed rest before going back to the mill.

Sidney Adams has resigned as secretary of the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and accepted a position at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, of the same place.

John R. Barron, president of the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has been confined to his home for the past two weeks on account of a bad attack of bronchitis.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1919.

Name of Mill.....

Town

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

..... Dyer

J. J. Edwards has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to become assistant superintendent of the Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Rock Mills, Ala.

J. F. Cunningham, formerly superintendent of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

T. F. Hoy, formerly overseer of weaving at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Mills, has left the Government service and is now second hand in weaving at the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

C. R. Evans has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Thrift Manufacturing Company, Paw Creek, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

Zack L. Underwood was reported last week as overhauling at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., but a letter from W. O. Carter, overseer of No. 4 spinning, states that this is an error and that Mr. Underwood has not been there.

C. C. Cobb, formerly superintendent of the Ella Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C., has returned from the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, where he has been undergoing treatment for some time. Mr. Cobb hopes to be able to resume his work about the first of the month.

Wampun Cotton Mills.

Lincolnton, N. C.

Thos. T. B. Williams.....Supt.
H. C. Abernethy.....Carder
Robert Wood.....No. 1 Spinning
W. R. Upchurch.....No. 2 Spinning
J. T. Wood.....Master Mechanic

Suspicious.

A motorist had been haled into court, and when his name was called the judge asked what the charges were against the prisoner.

"Suspicious actions, your Honor," answered the policeman who had made the arrest.

"Suspicious action?" queried his Honor. "What was he doing that seemed suspicious?"

"Well," replied the officer, "he was running within the speed limit, sounding his horn properly, and trying to keep on the right side of the street, so I arrested him."



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Greenville, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Millen, Ga.—The Millen Mill will install 12 looms for producing tubular goods from ply yarns.

Griffin, Ga.—The Rushton Cotton Mills have increased their capital stock to \$100,000.

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Cotton Mills will install electric power equipment to operate three mills. The machinery will include 2,000 k. w. power plant, steam turbine and water tube boilers. Lockwood Green & Co. are the engineers.

Cleveland, Tenn.—The Knox Hosiery Mills have plans for the erection of a dyehouse. The company had previously sold their product in the gray, but will do their own dyeing as soon as the dye plant can be installed.

LaFayette, Ga.—The LaFayette Cotton Mills have just completed the installation of ten new spinning frames, two fine fly frames, all of these being from the shops of the Saco-Lowell Company. This gives the mill a total of 9,408 spindles and 200 40-inch Draper looms.

Henrietta, N. C.—The Henrietta Mills are overhauling the houses in their village, both inside and out. They are also building a new 10-room boarding house. The company is also installing 42 new Saco-Lowell cards and a complete set of automatic pickers in the No. 2 picker room. This new machinery replaces old equipment.

Albany, Ala.—The Albany Silk Mills have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Ernest Wright who has been superintendent of the mill, has been appointed receiver. It is said that the company has liabilities of approximately \$30,000 and assets of about \$20,000. The mill operates 400 spindles and 60 looms. Unfavorable market conditions are given as the cause of the financial troubles.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The Cleg-horn Mills have completed the installation of three Kitson pickers, 20 cards, three drawing frames, two jack frames, one sliver lap machine, one ribbon lap machine, four spinning frames with tape drive, four tape driven twistlers and one Foster winder. These mills have also made considerable improvement in their village. All of the houses have been painted inside and out and a number of shade trees set out. A two-story brick building has been erected, which will be used as an office and supply house.

American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Official announcement of the 23rd Annual Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association has just been made by W. D. Adair, secretary. The meeting is to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 27th

and 28th, at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, this hotel having been officially designated as headquarters. This is to be the Victory Convention of the Association and the attendance is expected to be the largest ever known. The last meeting of the Association was held in New York and was attended by eight hundred representative cotton manufacturers of the South.

A very interesting program is being planned and the secretary has already secured the promise of the presence of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall on condition that he is in the East at the time. In view of the fact that there will be an extra session of Congress, it is almost certain that he will be the chief guest and principal speaker. Our speakers will be announced later and will

include some of the foremost business men of the country.

New Niagara Blue.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company have announced a new product of their company, Niagara Blue B. R. The announcement states that the new blue is identical with Diamine Blue B. X. and Benzol Blue B. X. which were formerly imported. The new color may be used for both navy blue shades and in combination with Erie Black for the production of dark blues and blacks. The company states that it is a reddish shade of blue, unusually good for bright shades, and suitable for all classes of cloth.

Textile School for Greenville.

With the passage of a bill by the South Carolina General Assembly appropriating \$50,000 for the promotion of vocational education and training, it is expected that a textile training school will be established in Greenville. Steps have already been taken to start such a school. Besides the funds appropriated by the State, the Federal Government has a large fund for vocational training in the various States provided the States set aside a sum equal to that received from the Government.

Vocational Training by Overseers.

The overseers at the Pacolet Mills, New Holland, Ga., have started a course in vocational training for the operatives. The enrollment for the course has reached fifty students and many more are expected to attend the school for the operatives were quick to realize the advantage of being trained in their work by the overseers in the mill. The training is not limited to textile subjects, but includes other useful ones. One of the features of course is the study of current events. These overseers have started a commendable work and will doubtless do much to help those whom they instruct.

Many Draper Looms in U. S. and Canada.

Cotton Chats for January, issued by the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., has a complete list of the Northrop Looms now in operation in the mills of the United States and Canada. The total includes orders completed up to January 1st. According to this report there are now in operation 336,807 Northrop Looms.

Addition to Y. M. C. A. at Whitmire.

The Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C., has awarded contract for the addition of another story to their Y. M. C. A. building and construction work will begin shortly. The building will house a combined gymnasium and skating rink, two bowling alleys, a billiard room with two pool tables. This new second story will be enclosed and steam heated in summer, but arranged so that it can be converted into an open pavillion during the summer.

A Chain of Evidence.

Publication No. 16, of "A Chain of Evidence," devoted to Small Power Drives, has just been issued by the Morse Chain Co., of Ithaca, N. Y. The booklet is handsomely bound and attractively printed. It has 24 pages, all of them illustrated, showing the various ways in which the Morse Chain drive may be applied. Most of the illustrations are photographs showing complete installations of Morse chains. The

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The Chapman Double Ball Bearing Co., 339-351 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, Ont.

text contains a great deal of valuable information concerning small power drives. A copy of the book can be obtained by writing the Morse Chain Company.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains Installed.

Regardless of a present lack of inquiries for their products manufacturers continue to improve the working conditions of their plants generally.

E. S. Player, Southern agent of the Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company, reports, among numerous other plants, having recently equipped the following with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains and Coolers: Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Bearskin Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.; Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala.; Dunston Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Elizabeth City Hosiery Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C., and the Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

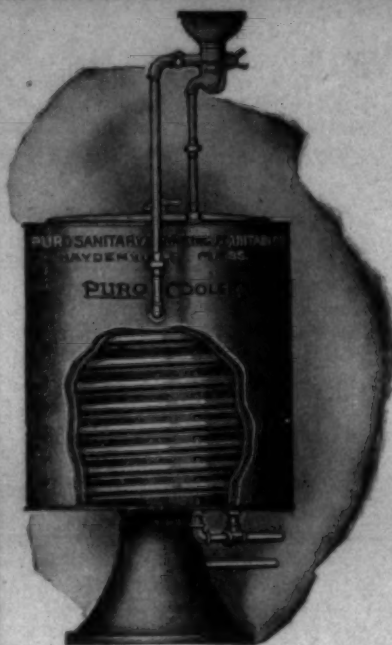
Installations of Firth Dustless Card Stripping Systems.

The Passaic Cotton Mills, New Bedford, Mass., have completed equipment of their plants with the Firth Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning System, having placed four repeat orders equipping over 800 cards.

The Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., have completed the equipment of their mills at Lawrence, with this system and have also placed additional orders for equipment of their Granby and Olympia Mills at Columbia, S. C.

Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

E. N. Keller.....Superintendent
E. W. Hopper.....Day Carder
E. McDonald.....Night Carder
Jack Hite.....Day Spinner
Van Thomas.....Night Spinner
N. B. Cockman.....Day Weaver
Joe Hodwell.....Night Weaver
A. M. Cobb.....Cloth. Room
John Gay.....Day M. M.



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER

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Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Haydenville, Mass.

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OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

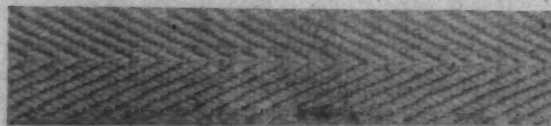
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We make a specialty of
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Write for quotations.

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Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

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Machine Dyeing of Yarns in Wound Form.

We are all creatures of habit and perhaps it is due to this fact that we persistently resist and are slow to accept any radically new departure from the beaten track. Time was when men consistently lost their lives for this reason; B. Gallileo was to be burned to death and his fright resulted in his death, and Lavoisier was guillotined because the commune wanted no part of his new ideas. The first railroad train was mobbed and stoned, the Clairmont made Fulton for a time most unpopular. The writer, when a student at the Case School of Applied Science, remembers that it was the firm conviction of many that there was something wrong mentally with poor Dr. Langley because of his belief in and experiments with heavier-than-air flying machines, and at about the same time a horseless carriage appeared on the streets of Cleveland and its owner was immediately put down as a perfect specimen of 'nut,' and this by a body of students in a very progressive technical school.

In our own particular industry; that is, the industry involving the application of dyestuffs to various textile fibres, perhaps the most noteworthy instance of this same inborn prejudice to that which is radical and novel is best illustrated in the reception given to Indigo made synthetically, or, as it was for a long time contemptuously termed artificial Indigo.

Here are the facts: Synthetic Indigo was 100 per cent pure; natural Indigo was very impure. The active chemical which did the coloring was the same in both—just as much the same as a drop of water out of the sky is the same as a drop of water made by combining hydrogen and oxygen in the laboratory.

The pure Synthetic Indigo might be compared with the Natural Indigo as spring water compared with muddy water, only the Natural Indigo was often about 40 per cent mud.

Well, with all the tremendous advantages of the Synthetic Indigo over the Natural Indigo it took about ten years to fully introduce the synthetic product, and the only thing that caused this loss of time was this same blind prejudice, in this case, working against "artificial Indigo." I believe this kind of prejudice is the greatest of all bars to human progress.

I am now coming to the machine dyeing as exemplified by the various machines manufactured by the Franklin Process Company. The Franklin methods of dyeing are as radically new as the airplane and the advantages are perfectly obvious and are of tremendous economic importance.

While these machines are now in use all over the world: In Japan, India, Brazil, Argentine; in fact, in every industrial country: While the Franklin Process Company has sold in the past year over double the quantity of machines sold in all the previous eight years of its existence, still it is a fact that there are probably out of every 1,000 dyeing establishments who should be dyeing their yarns in the wound form 999 are following the beaten path—with their labor handicapped by an atmosphere saturated with steam, wasting floor space, using too much labor, wasting steam, wasting chemicals and wasting dyes.

Think of the yarn that is still dyed in the skein. In this year, 1919, a skein of yarn should be as obsolete as the dinosaur or mastodon. There is no excuse for a skein. When you make a skein you take your yarn from a convenient form and put it in an inconvenient form

that cannot be used for anything except to make mops, possibly, for where you want to use the yarn you have to unmake your skeins; and you cannot make and unmake skeins without labor and waste. The tangly, bulky, kinky, wasteful skeins are ridiculous. Their usefulness is past.

The advantages of dyeing yarn in the wound form are perfectly obvious, self-evident advantages and the advantages are many and most important.

Do not ask if the yarn can be dyed evenly or level for millions of pounds of every kind are dyed with every kind of dye each year on these machines, with greater accuracy than by any other method of dyeing and entirely level and satisfactory in every way.

Saving in Steam, Coal and Water.

In the first place, steam does not escape into the air of your dye-house; this steam is saved. You can boil a kettle with the cover on much quicker than with the cover off. This is not the important saving of steam but it is a saving, and it is of extreme importance to have a dry dyehouse. Do you know that the life of a building subjected to the ordinary dyehouse conditions is short, due to the steam-laden atmosphere? Do you know that the efficiency of labor under proper atmospheric conditions is much greater than in the fog of the dyehouse of yesterday?

The important saving of steam lies in the concentrated dyebath. Franklin machines use a gallon of dye liquor per pound of yarn. How much do you use? If you do not use this method of dyeing, you surely use four to twelve gallons of liquor to twelve times as much steam. You see the saving in steam is important and it is absolutely obvious.

We can show you a dyehouse

30x40 feet equipped with four 1,000-pound machines and two 500-pound machines that color over five tons of yarn per day with the labor of three men. Unless the yarn were dyed in the wound form it would take at least five times the floor space to dye the same amount of yarn, provided you could dye 1,200 pounds per batch. If it were skein dyeing you would need ten times the floor space and four times the labor in the dyehouse alone; but floor space is also saved in the winding, for the machines that wind yarn on packages or jacks pools for dyeing take up much less floor space than skein winders, warpers and beamers. Floor space is saved in the drying and storing of the yarn. This saving in floor space is important and it is obvious.

Savings in Labor.

Three men will color five tons. How many men do you need to color five tons of yarn? In the winding there is also a great saving of labor: Think of the labor of beaming the dyed warp or of unmaking or swifts the dyed skeins. The saving in labor is large; it is important; it is obvious.

Saving in Dyes and Chemicals.

The short dye bath requires less chemicals and dyes than the long dye bath. The Franklin dye bath is so concentrated that the saving in chemicals is large.

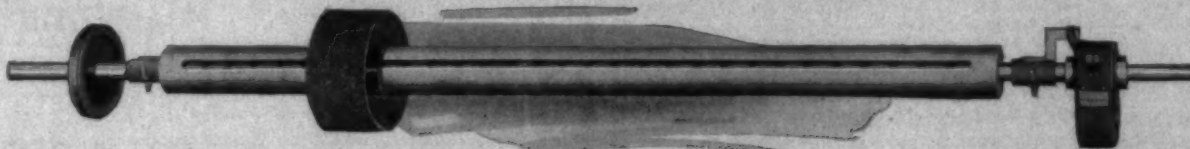
If you use colors like the vat colors, using hydro-sulphite, this saving in dyestuffs may easily run up to 30 per cent. Many find it hard to understand this saving in dyes, but it is a fact that is easy of demonstration. It can be proved. To us it is obvious. It is certainly most important, and for us to demonstrate the fact is a pleasure.

There are five general types of Franklin dyeing machines:

- 1st: The package dyeing machine
- 2nd: The jacks pool machine.

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- 3rd. The top dyeing machine.
- 4th. The hosiery dyeing machine.
- 5th. The raw stock machine.

In addition to the general advantages listed above, we will outline a few more specific advantages.

Strength of the Yarn.

We can prove that yarn dyed in the wound form is from three to five points stronger after dyeing than before. The proof is simple: Break the yarn before dyeing and break it after dyeing—it will be stronger. What happens when your skein of yarn is handled or your yarn in the warp form is handled? The twist is disturbed and some of the links in the chain are weaker. In wound yarn the twist cannot be disturbed. In dyeing, the individual fibres become interlocked to a greater or less degree: The result is that the yarn is stronger. This point we like to demonstrate and prove for it is so easy of demonstration and proof.

Condition of the Yarn Dyed in the Wound Form.

Take the sample of worsted single or ply. Any count that can be wound can be dyed and after dyeing there is no loss in yardage, no shrinking or felting. The yarn counts the same and is the same after dyeing as before, and this applies to yarns dyed on jacks, pools or yarn dyed in wound packages. Worsted or wool yarn dyed in the skein never counts the same after dyeing: It always shrinks more or less, and when you come to some of the single yarns they simply cannot be handled on account of the felting and shrinking and matting action. Take kinky yarns or yarns with excessive twist—such yarns are easy to handle in the dyeing and after the dyeing. In winding, preparatory to dyeing, the tension takes care of the kinks and after being dyed in the wound form the tendency to kink is gone—the yarn becomes set.

We handle hard twisted voile yarns and kinky worsted yarns, that would defy your ingenuity if they were to be handled in skeins or warps. The more a yarn is handled the worse it is; the less it is handled the better it is. The handling of the yarn to be dyed in the wound form is at the absolute minimum—another important and obvious advantage.

Yarn Waste.

Every time yarn is handled some waste is made. The waste made in handling yarn for dyeing in the wound form is reduced to a negligible fraction. A warp dyer stated as follows: "I would make more waste from one smashed warp or one broken stick in a skein dyeing machine than would be made in ten years in a Franklin Machine." He had dyed warp and skeins for thirty years and he has handled five Franklin machines for seven years. He testified after long experience. His mill makes ginghams and every pound of bleach and every pound of colors is dyed in Franklin machines.

The following statement was made in regard to the dyeing of worsted and wool yarns right on the jacks, pools, by a worsted manufacturer of many years' experience:

"I have seen the various improvements come along; electric stop motions, etc. You have in your jack-

spool method of dyeing yarns the greatest advance in the manufacture of worsteds that I have ever seen. I can see a saving of at least five cents per pound in the labor item alone."

Much could be said of other advantages of our top dyeing machines, of our hosiery machines, and of our raw stock machines. The mills that are dyeing yarns in the wound form are the exception to-day—tomorrow the mills that do not dye in the wound form will be the exception.

The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow.

The city fathers of Detroit, Michigan, passed an ordinance that the first Ford cars could only operate between the hours of midnight and 4 a. m. The point we make could be illustrated by an almost infinite number of examples.

Cotton Consumption in January.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Commerce Reports has this statement on the consumption of cotton in American mills:

"During the month of January, 1919, the mills in the United States consumed 556,721 running bales of cotton, according to figures issued by the bureau of the census, department of commerce. This consumption includes 17,362 bales of foreign and 3,910 bales of sea island cotton; linters not included were 7,139 bales.

The amount of cotton consumed during the six months ended January 31, 1919, was 2,952,332 bales, compared with 3,307,695 bales during the six months ended January 31, 1918. The linters consumed during the two periods were 375,360 and 494,436 bales, respectively.

There were 1,669,220 bales (including 59,255 bales of foreign and 19,330 bales of sea island cotton) on hand in consuming establishments on January 31, 1919, and 4,576,824 bales (including 30,041 bales of foreign and 39,684 bales of sea island) in public storage and at compresses. These stocks compare with 1,655,179 bales held in consuming establishments and 3,609,092 bales in public storage and at compresses. These stocks compare with 1,655,179 bales held in consuming establishments and 3,609,092 bales in public storage and at compresses on January 31, 1918. Linters not included amounted to 284,262 bales in consuming establishments in 1919, and 131,063 in 1918; and 152,389 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1919 and 172,235 in 1918.

Imports of foreign cotton during January totaled 10,456 bales in 1919, compared with 36,198 bales in 1918. For the six months ended January 31, 1919, imports were 65,700 bales, compared with 87,290 for the six months ended January 31, 1918.

Domestic cotton and linters exported in January amounted to 658,143 bales in 1919, against 462,562 in 1918. In the six months ended January 31, 1919, 2,634,453 bales were shipped, against 2,802,647 in 1918. These figures include 247 bales of linters exported during January in 1919 and 8,798 bales in 1918 and 62,718 bales for the six months ended January 31 in 1919 and 113,956 bales in 1918."

Doffers' Club Gave Fish Fry.

The Doffers' Club at the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C., gave a fish fry to their fathers at the Woman's Building last week. There were plates for 104 persons. The menu consisted of fresh water fish, pickles, bread and coffee. W. E. Beattie, president of the mill, was among the guests and made a fine talk.

Florence Mills.

Forest City, N. C.

L. L. Brown.....Superintendent
J. K. Dean.....Carder
A. C. Revels.....Spinner
N. H. Welch.....Weaver
G. P. Doggett.....Dyer
F. S. Gamble.....Cloth Room and Finishing
M. E. Dorsey.....M. M.
P. B. Vernon.....Cotton Buyer and Outside

Alexander Manufacturing Co.

Forest City, N. C.

S. A. Summey.....Superintendent
L. R. Champion.....Carder
J. H. Neal.....Spinner
C. C. Hicks.....M. M.

Imperial Cotton Mills.

Eatonton, Ga.

R. K. Matthews.....Superintendent
O. B. Brooks.....Carder
R. J. Doss.....Spinner
E. G. Garner.....Weaver
J. W. Toomey.....Master Mechanic

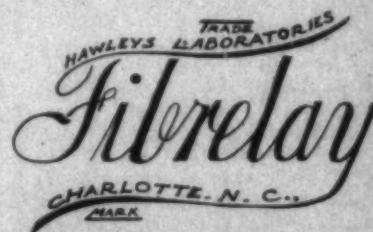
Spartan Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.

W. J. Britton.....Superintendent
W. R. McGraw.....Carder
J. T. Cothran.....Spinner
W. R. Widdup.....Weaver
Calvin Whitten.....Cloth Room
J. M. Dye.....Master Mechanic
M. Pettigrew.....Engineer
J. I. Shippey.....Supply and Outside

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles.
Especially recommended where
warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

1872

1919

Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Colors, Gums, Oils for the TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Acid, Basic, Direct, Chrome and
Sulphur Colors; "Ciba" and
"Cibanone" fast vat dyes

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street
New York City

SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



TRADE MARK

Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Overseer and Superintendent's Son Killed in Auto Wreck.

A. O. Anderson, overseer of carding at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C., and Chas. McNealy, the ten-year-old son of Superintendent C. W. McNealy of the same mill were drowned in Sugar Creek, two miles from Fort Mill last Sunday when the car in which they were riding plunged from the bridge and threw the occupants into the creek. The automobile was being driven by Mr. McNealy, who had just resigned his position at Fort Mill to accept one in Selma, Ala., and who was on his way to Charlotte to catch a train. Owing to the heavy rains, the roads were very muddy and in approaching the bridge, the car skidded several times until it reached the bridge, when an effort was made to turn it into the road. The car, however, swung to the right of the bridge and crashed down a steep embankment into the stream.

Three of those in the car disengaged themselves from the car in the creek and tried to locate the bodies of the other two, but they failed. At Fort Mill they obtained help and the bodies of Mr. Anderson and Charlie McNealy were recovered two hours later.

"Glenn-Lowry News."

The first issue of the "Glenn-Lowry News" made its appearance last week. It is published by the Y. M. C. A. at the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C. The paper will be issued monthly in the interest of the mill people at Whitmire. C. B. Hanna is editor and business manager.

Judging by the first number, Glenn-Lowry News is going to be bright and interesting and is sure to find a welcome with the Whitmire people. It carries four pages of interesting news of Whitmire and vicinity and is up to the high standard set by the other activities of the Glenn-Lowry Mills. The editor is to be congratulated upon the attractive appearance of the paper and character of its contents. We are going to look forward with interest to the coming of the next number.

Textile Organizer Indicted by Grand Jury.

Columbus, Ga.—John Thomas, a national organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, was indicted by a called session of the Muscogee grand jury here on charges of rioting and of using pro-

fane language in the presence of Thomas has been here several women. He was arrested, but later months organizing the cotton mill released on bonds of \$250 in the riot operatives, who are striking for an charge and \$1,000 in the other, eight-hour day.

A Test Showed a Saving of \$1123.17

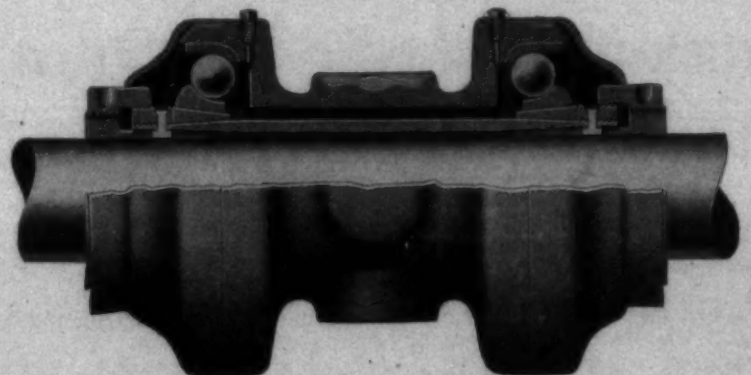
A power plant test conducted by The Guelph Worsted Spinning Co., Ltd., reveals information of particular interest at this time, showing the power saving made possible by the use of

Chapman Type Ball Bearings

A test year (without ball bearings)—Cost of Coal, Duty and Freight.....	\$4238.24
The year following (with ball bearings)—Cost of Coal, Duty and Freight.....	3115.07
Saving.....	\$1123.17

The output in both years was approximately the same. Chapman Type Ball Bearings save 75% of the Friction Losses and 95% of the Lubrication Costs. Let us send you complete details.

Catalog No. 3-S



TRANSMISSION BALL BEARING CO., Inc.

1050 Military Road, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Branch Offices:
NEW YORK: Room 101, 30 Church St. PHILADELPHIA: Bourse Building
CHICAGO CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
CLEVELAND GREENVILLE, S. C.
CHAPMAN DOUBLE BALL BEARING CO., Ltd.
339-351 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

For Sale.

7 frames, 42 deliveries, Whitin Drawing, with 1¼-inch Steel rolls. This drawing is in good running condition and Steel Rolls are practically new. Write for price. Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Scrap and Waste Wanted

Highest prices paid for scrap iron, scrap metals and other waste material. Carolina Junk & Hide Co., Southern Railway and West Third Street, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 74.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Now Running and in Good Condition.

13 Fales & Jenks Dry Twisters, 208 spindles each—2¼" ring—3¼" gauge.

4 Easton & Burnham Spoolers, 80 spindles each—4¼" gauge.

1 Whitin Spooler, 100 spindles—4½" gauge.

1 Lowell Spooler, 60 spindles—4½" gauge.

12 Whitin or Lindsey-Hyde Reels.

2 Cocker Warpers Complete.

14 Barber Knotters.

1,000 4x6 Spools.

1,000 Twister Bobbins.

Mill changing from the manufacture of 20-2 warps to the manufacture of knitting fabric. Lovera Cotton Mill, Trenton, Tenn.

8000

Spindle Cotton Mill for SALE

Address "Bargain 78" care Southern Textile Bulletin

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclothe Cards and Balance Flyers

Write for further information and reference.

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing
Finishing
and Dyeing

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Practical Dyer Wanted.

Good practical dyer wanted for small dye house running on short chain system, some raw stock and some tubing. \$5.00 per day for right man. Address "Dyer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Superintendent Wanted.

Wanted, Superintendent for small yarn mill, located in North Alabama. Write giving full particulars, salary expected in first letter. Address Stevenson Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Wanted.

Wanted—Good Card Grinder, good wages, regular work. Knoxville Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Picker Man Wanted.

Want first class picker man to look after picker room. Address "Picker," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinder Wanted.

One good card grinder on cards practically new. No drawing or other work attached to the job. Pay \$3.30 per day. Address "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

LOMBARD

Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works and Mill Supply House

AUGUSTA " GEORGIA

Capacity, 300 Hands

Hundred Thousand Feet Floor Space Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill, Machinery Supplies and Repairs and Castings, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Wood, Coal and Sawdust Grate Bars, Pumps, Pipe, Valves and Fittings, Injectors, Belting, Packing Hose, etc. Cast every day. One hundred machines and good men ready to do your work quick.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"
IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

Cotton Goods

New York.—A little steadier tone was evident in the cotton goods markets last week, though there was still very little buying in first hands. New prices on percales have been named for the fall trade and for spot delivery, these being on about the same basis as those fixed two weeks ago. The amount of new business coming forward has shown very little increase.

It is reported that there were a few future sales of print cloths for deliveries running ahead as far as May and quotations are slightly higher. Unbranded bleached muslins are very irregular, though prices on the branded lines are fairly steady. The local jobbing houses are finding a steady increase in their trade, and it is much better than it was a month ago. New business on shirting is coming forward in a moderate way and more sales are being made of knit goods.

In the gray goods markets, a fairly good business was reported toward the close of the week and prices on some lines of print cloths were somewhat firmer. From the number of inquiries in the market it was evident that quite a few large orders are waiting to be placed as soon as there is some agreement on the price question. A fairly good business on 60x48s, 6.25 goods was reported at 7 1/4 cents. A small sale of 68x72s, spot goods, was made at 10 1/4 cents, though most sellers were asking 10 1/4 for delivery next month.

Following reports from the South and West, a better feeling in all quarters of the market was seen last week. Stocks of dry goods are admittedly low in all sections as the retailers are beginning to feel the disadvantage of broken and low stocks. There were also a good many complaints of slow deliveries on spot goods and this is taken as an indication that business is beginning to take on new life. Marshall Field & Co., in their report on dry goods say that the splendid business being done by retail stores shows beyond doubt the consumer buys quickly when values are offered at today's level of prices and advises buying at present prices and reselling quickly at a fairly good margin of profit. Both the jobbers and retailers are trying to make it plain to their trade by quoting prices that they are able to offer good merchandise under the best terms possible and in this way they hope to assure customers who have been holding back that it is safe to buy again.

In spite of all the reports of curtailment last month, figures on cotton consumption showed that the mills consumed a greater amount of cotton in January than they did in the same month last year.

Denims are reported to be in a better position than most of the lines of staple cotton goods. Goods are being distributed more rapidly and the consumption has almost reached the point where it is equal

to production. It is true that most of the business is for nearby delivery and manufacturers believe that the worst is over and many of them think that there will be a vast improvement in conditions within the next 30 days.

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week, 171; same seven days last year, 210; for the month, 572; same date last year, 583; same date year before, 8,408; for season, 9,502; same date year before, 3,930.

Port receipts for season, 4,787; same date year before last, 850.

Overland to mills and Canada for season, 1,043; same date last year, 2,962; same date year before, 2,984.

Southern mill takings same date last year, 666; same date year before, 688.

Interior stocks in excess of September 1, 1,191; last year, 84.

Foreign exports for week, 2,929; same seven days last year, 2,898; for season, 78; same date last year, 40; same date year before, 1,345.

Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week, 1,787.

Statement of world's visible supply:

Total visible this week, 5,192; last week, 5,178; same date last year, 4,451; same date year before, 3,616.

Of this the total American this week, 3,601; last week, 3,150; year before, 1,576.

All other kinds this week, 1,577; last week, 1,301; year before, 2,673.

Visible in the United States this week, 2,507; this date last year, 2,549.

Visible in other countries this week, 1,944.

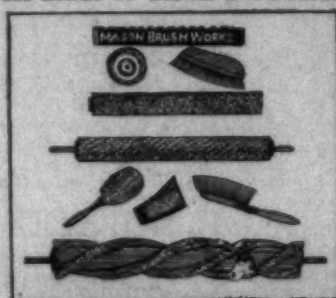
The Wrong Noise.

"John, wake up," cried his wife in the middle of the night. "There's a man downstairs. I'm sure I heard him yawn just now."

"Oh, no, my dear," comfortably whispered John. "That wasn't a man yawning. You heard the rubber stamp stretching itself."

wife if he'd slip her a \$20 bill occasionally without her having to ask for it.

All kinds of MILL BRUSHES



MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

Cast Iron Mill Splittoms

Motor Pulley Castings

Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers

Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers

Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.



PROMPT DELIVERIES

of orders for both new brushes and repair work have been the watchword of our sixty-nine years of brush manufacturing.

MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.

J. LEON HOFFMAN

Landscape Architect and Engineer

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request
103 Peachtree St.

Atlanta Ga.

On the job—everlastingly

In textile mills everywhere Laminar Receptacles will be found "on the job"—and they stay on the job year after year.

With the severity of the duties of a roving can—the bumps, knocks and general hard usage to which it is subjected—it is not any wonder that particular mill men have adopted the Laminar Roving Can. It's a can that stands up—always looks well—and always works well.

Laminar Mill Receptacles

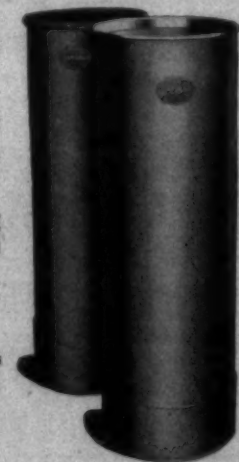
are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, wear-resisting material that has three times the tensile strength of leather, and, for a number of purposes, even will outwear steel.

Write for illustrated bulletin of Laminar cans, cars, boxes and baskets, the standard of service for textile mills.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

ANILINE COLORS

Acid, Direct, Basic, Chrome and Sulphur

SUMAC EXTRACT

Logwood, Hematine, Gambier, Fustic, etc.

CHEMICALS

Softeners, Sizes and Finishes. Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps and Gums
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a better feeling in the yarn market last week and some fairly good sales were made for future delivery. Many are now of the opinion that the bottom level in prices has been touched and that there will be a steady improvement in business from now on. Some of the dealers are very optimistic and predict that yarn prices are going to advance in the near future.

There was a fairly good demand in spots for carded yarn on cones and some fairly large sales were made to manufacturers outside of the Philadelphia district. To quote half a cent over what the buyer considered the right price meant that the business was given to some one else, because buyers are not doing much dickering over prices as too many people are looking for a chance to sell yarn. The best sales last week were made to knitters in New York State. Spinners say that at 40 to 42 cents for 20's and 22's yarn is being sold below the cost of production and that only pressing need of business would cause any one to take orders at those prices. Further curtailment will follow, spinners say, if prices are not reduced or prices advanced.

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	127	135
Alice Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	185	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	—	76
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.	95	100
Aragon Mills.....	120	—
Arcadia Mills.....	150	—
Arkwright Mills.....	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	34	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	200	—
Belted Cotton Mills.....	145	155
Brandon Mills.....	—	128
Brogan Mills.....	—	145
Calhoun Mills, com.....	105	112
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chester Mills.....	130	135
Chiquola Mills, com.....	140	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	125	—
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	120	125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	—	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills.....	—	56
Dunbar Mills, com.....	—	60
Dunbar Mills, preferred.....	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	—	300
Enoree Mills.....	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	—	102
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga. com	—	95
Glenwood Mills.....	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	60	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	75	85
Gluck Mills.....	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	105	110
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	200
Grendel Mills.....	—	100
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	88	95
Hamrick Mills.....	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—
Inman Mills.....	130	—
Inman Mills.....	135	—
Jackson Mills.....	180	200
Judson Mills.....	125	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	185	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	65	75
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	—	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	135	—
Marlboro Mills.....	—	130
Mills Mfg. Co.....	—	—
Molochon Mfg. Co.....	145	152
Monarch Mills.....	110	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	215	225
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Oconee Mills, common.....	100	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills.....	117	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	—	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills.....	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	10	145
Poinsett Mill.....	—	100
Riverside Mills, common (par \$12.50)	12 1/2	13 1/2
Riverside Mills, pfd.....	—	—
Saxon Mills.....	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	—	60
Spartan Mills.....	185	195
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25)	16	20
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	117	120
Tucapau Mills.....	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	6	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	—	110
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd	25	29
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf	93	96
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	80	82
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	93	96
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	180	—
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	100
Watts Mills, com.....	14	18
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	85
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	30	40
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	135	—
Williamston Mills.....	135	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	—	127
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	105	110
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	—	92
Woodside Cotton Mills, g'd	105	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—

H. Ray Paige J. A. Mandeville H. G. Welborn J. H. Schofield

Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Selling Agents for
SOUTHERN MILLS
Carded—Combed Yarns
Selling Direct to Consumer
NEW ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company
COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

A. ST. ONGE, President
Providence, R. I. Charlotte, N. C.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

Manufacturers Atlanta, Ga.

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.

Write for prices and free samples

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S
FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



FELCO D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
S. A. FELTON & SON CO., Manchester, N. H. ATLANTA, GA.

John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol
Kerston Softener
Bleaching Assistant
Bleacher's Blue

247 Atlantic Avenue BOSTON

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of hosiery mill. 20 years experience. Understand dyeing, bleaching and finishing. Address No. 2351.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed but would change for larger job. Have had 20 years experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2352.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 10 years experience as carder and can give excellent references. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for larger job. Address No. 2357.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept overseer of carding in large mill. Am a practical man with long experience and give satisfaction on any size job. Can give best of references from former employers. Address No. 2359.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a practical mill man with experience in some of the best mills of the South. Can run satisfactorily job in any size spinning room. Good manager of help and can get quality production at lowest possible cost. References from past and present employers. Address No. 2360.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or carder and spinner. Have 9 years' experience as carder, about one year as spinner. Worked all grades of cotton, white and colored, coarse and fine. Am temperate, married, best of character; a good manager of help. Would take some stock in mill where I could make right kind of connections. Age 38. Address No. 2361.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Am a practical carder and spinner, with long experience in good mills. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2362.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting and winding. Am now employed, but want a larger job. Practical man with long experience and can get results. Can come on short notice. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 2363.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or master mechanic. Am competent to fill either place. Have had many years experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2364.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning in large mill. Am practical carder and spinner. Married, 38 years old. Have run some of largest spinning rooms in the South. Now employed as superintendent. Wish to change only for better schools for children. Address No. 2365.

WANT position as superintendent or seer of carding in large mill. Have had long experience in both jobs and am competent man who can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. Can change on short notice. Address No. 2367.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am a practical cloth room man and have had experience in some of the best mills in the South. Am now employed but wish to change for better position. Best references. Address No. 2368.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but wish a larger and with present employers and can furnish better job. Am giving satisfaction in references from them as to my ability. Address No. 2369.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large or medium size mill. Have been successfully running spinning rooms for many years and understand production and quality. Can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 2370.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had 12 years experience on plain white and fancy goods. Am now employed as overseer but would like to change for larger job and more salary. Capable, efficient man. References from past employers will convince any mill needing a cloth room overseer that I can give satisfaction. Address No. 2372.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of weaving mill. Have had long experience on upholstery goods, bedspreads, huck towels and terry cloth. Married, 30 years old and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2374.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as such and am giving satisfaction, but have good reason for wishing to change. Have had many years experience and can guarantee to run your mill efficiently. Address No. 2374.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of good mill, but left to enter army service. Recently discharged from the army and wish to locate with good Southern mill. Can come on short notice and furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 2375.

WANT position as superintendent of North Carolina spinning or weaving mill. Am able in every respect to give entire satisfaction. Am now employed, but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2376.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married, 33 years old. Am a carder with long practical experience and can deliver the goods. Can give best of references from present employers. Address No. 2379.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill. Have been employed for several years and overseer of cloth room and finishing department. Thoroughly understand the work of the shipping department. Understand finishing gingham, napped goods, duck drills, and heavy sheetings. Good references. Address No. 2380.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience as overseer of spinning in large mills. Understand efficient manufacturing and am excellent manager of help. Now employed. Address No. 2381.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Now employed as carder and spinner but would like to get a place as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2382.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as carder in large mill and have made good on the job, but wish to locate in some other section. Have had many years experience as overseer and have always given satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 2383.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as such in good mill and can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Am competent, reliable man of good habits and character. Address No. 2384.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take second hand in a large mill. Have been with my present employers as spinner for 3 years and given satisfaction in every way. Am capable of handling good sized job. Can come well recommended from present employers. Address No. 2385.

WANT position as engineer or machinist. Long experience in cotton mill machine shops and engineering works and thoroughly understand the business. Have good job at present but would like a larger place. Address No. 2386.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience in some of the best mills in the South on drills, prints, sheetings, etc., and am fully competent to run any cloth room in the South. Good references. Address No. 2387.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, draper and box magazine looms. Age 34, married. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2388.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been running the carding in a well known Southern mill, but want a larger job in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Tennessee. Best references. Address No. 2389.

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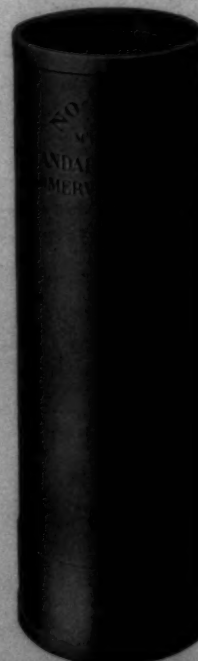
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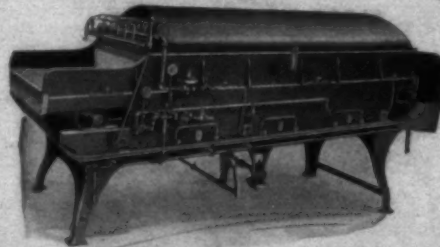
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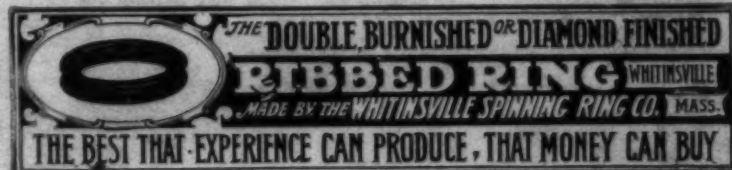
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